



A characteristically pensive René Levesque ponders his slight to bank managers last night. The president of the Parti Québécois called Pierre Trudeau "a pan-Canadian abstract thinker," of all things.

René Levesque:

"Maitre chez nous, only as much as we can"

by Larry Black

One of the keys to gaining economic control in an independent Quebec is the replacement of "topdog, bigshot eminent bastards" who control banking, René Levesque explained last night. He conceded, however, that the situation with other foreign investment was not as clear-cut.

Levesque spoke to 250 students crowded into Douglas Hall, who had heard of Levesque's appearance by word of mouth. According to one organizer, "there weren't even supposed to be this many."

Levesque described the "typical colonial setup" which had stifled self-determination in the province—the established Church, the professions—all who were "accomplices in the provision of good cheap labour."

Levesque, the president of the Parti Québécois (PQ), outlined the history of the nationalist movement in Quebec and urged a charmed audience of residence students to identify the situation here with other cases of decolonization interrupted by foreign intervention, such as Vietnam and Finland.

"In Vietnam, the Americans either didn't notice or didn't read history. You can't beat down a nation."

Levesque cited the traditional tie to the land, common history and language, "especially when it provides an ingredient of difference" as essential ingredients to Quebec's existence as a nation.

Quebec has long had all these, Levesque explained, but until the Quiet Revolution, Québécois felt incompetent to rule themselves and establish themselves in industry.

Levesque traced the *révolution tranquille*, which has produced large upheavals in Québécois society, to the Second World War. "Since then we have witnessed the break-up of empires, decolonization. In Quebec this meant the transformation of a society that was formerly 75 percent agrarian to today, where we have 80 percent of the population living in the cities."

"The feeling of survival, which started back with the invasion of the English, has provided the driving forces of comparison and frustration. Comparison with the rest of the world and frustration with the situation that had been imposed upon us."

The quickness with which the society changed, he pointed out, produced both a highly consumerized population and "coincidentally the first vestiges of the separatist movement."

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Public sector union front gears up for general strike

by David Ress

Some 5000 Montreal area workers and students assembled at the Paul Sauvé Arena last night, and gave the leaders of the three union centrals forming the Front Commun a mandate for a general strike.

The union leaders, representing the Quebec public sector unions—the Confederation des Syndicats Nationaux (CSN), the Fédération des Travailleurs du Québec (FTQ) and the Conseil d'Enseignants du Québec (CEQ)—called the meeting to gauge rank-and-file feeling in preparation for an Orientation Committee meeting this Sunday which will decide on the general strike action.

The workers at the meeting who are employed in the public services were obviously enthusiastic when the possibility of a general strike was discussed. Chants of "Unis, nous vaincrons!" and "Solidarité" interrupted speakers and filled interludes while the platform microphones were being adjusted. Literature from many local leftist groups was widely distributed and read.

Michel Chartrand, president of the Montreal Central of CSN, read the mood clearly and was loudly cheered when he insisted on "Solidarité avant tous." Chartrand said that there was

IPC:

Merryweather quits chair

by Nancy Bazilchuk and Norman S. Stark

Stating, "It was becoming a joke," Lorne Merryweather resigned his position Monday night as chairperson of the Interim Policy Committee (IPC).

Merryweather cited "personal reasons" for resigning his post, but went on to say, "It was too much like last year's Students' Council." He expressed disappointment with the ability of the Committee to solve present problems, concurring with Earle Taylor, who resigned simultaneously his post as Acting Secretary to the IPC.

The Interim Policy Committee was set up by the Senate in December 1975 to "establish policies only in relation to the routine affairs of the Students' Society." However, Merryweather pointed out that the Senate resolution still leaves the present Students' Society President in a position as a "spokesman for the students."

Furthermore, the Senate motion says "Notwithstanding the suspension of the Constitu-

tion, the Interim Policy Committee shall attempt to continue the activities of all Regular and Standing Committees of the Students' Society."

Merryweather cited these specifics of the motion a reason the IPC "just might as well be Students' Council."

"The reason the Constitution was suspended was so that the new constitution would have firm ground to stand on. The IPC also has no power to rescind the decisions of the former Students' Society. I don't feel that the mandates that the senate gave us as a Committee were clear enough or gave us enough ground to work with."

The Interim Policy Committee's decisions are only effective until December, 1976. Therefore any policy decisions that would be made would be of a short term and relatively unimportant nature. "We were given things like deciding who was going to live in the Union, just dumb things like that." The IPC is also to establish the

general strike that paralysed the province in 1972. At that time the Common Front of the three union centrals joined to press for a minimum \$100 a week wage for all public and "para-public" workers.

This year, the workers are asking for a \$165 a week minimum, as well as a package of fringe benefits including maternity leave and daycare facilities.

Meanwhile, teachers in Montreal and other Quebec schools are trying to negotiate a new contract that would bring them into parity with teachers in the other provinces.

Desmarais has said that if the Bourassa Government's eco-

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Union biggles smile and listen to Michel Chartrand of the Montreal Central of the CSN.

Stuart Russell

Front Commun...

continued from page 1

onomy moves, outlined in Bill 64, are adapted, "almost half of the Front Commun's 185,000 public and para-public sectors' workers will be condemned to living below the poverty line."

"The boss (the Quebec Government) said the \$100 a week demand was ridiculous back in 1972," Desmarais said, "but some weeks later, after the general strike, without fanfare, they thought again and discovered that the workers' demands were reasonable."

Desmarais concluded that "for the first time, in 1972, we were able to negotiate a wage based on workers' needs."

It was clear from the literature of the Front Commun, as well as the banners and placards of the workers attending the meeting, that more than the public sector demands would be involved in a general strike. Many banners protested the "Trudeau Law" that froze wage increases to five percent per annum. Chartrand, Desmarais, and an FTQ speaker all urged revocation of the freeze in their speeches.

Université du Québec students from the Montreal, Chicoutimi, and Rimouski campuses plan to walk out indefinitely in support of the Front Commun public sector workers, and ANEQ has announced that some 15 Cegeps will have study sessions to discuss the issue in the near future. ANEQ itself plans to come up with a definite statement of policy in the near future.



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ELECTIONS

March 17, 1976

Nominations are hereby called for the following positions on the ASUS executive for the term, July 1, 1976—June 30, 1977.

PRESIDENT
TREASURER
SECRETARY
VICE-PRESIDENT, ARTS
VICE-PRESIDENT, SCIENCE
U3 REPRESENTATIVE

BY-ELECTIONS

Nominations are also called for the following positions on the ASUS executive for the term ending December 31, 1976.

U1 REPRESENTATIVE
U2 REPRESENTATIVE

Nominees for U3 rep must be currently in their penultimate year of undergraduate studies. Nominees for U1 or U2 rep must be currently in U1 or U2 respectively. Nominations for president must be signed by fifty members of the ASUS. Nominations for all other positions must be signed by twenty-five members of the ASUS.

All Nominations must be countersigned by the candidate, who must include his or her phone number. Nominations for class reps must be signed only by members of the candidate's class. As well, all members signing nomination papers are required to list their year & the degree they are pursuing beside their signature. Nominations must contain only the following words: "We, the undersigned members of the Arts & Science Undergraduate Society, nominate _____ for the position of _____". Candidates must submit nominations to the A.S.U.S. mailbox in the Students' Society Office by 4 pm. Friday, March 5th, 1976.

N.B. Candidates must submit photos & pen sketches (up to 100 words, typed) at the ASUS mailbox no later than March 8, 4 o'clock. Candidates may withdraw from the election no later than 7 days in advance of the election date.

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Citizen groups demonstrate outside the Social Work building on University Street last night, which housed the object of their discontent, an MUC police official.

Verdun citizen groups challenge insufficient police protection

by Jon McHugh

Last night, the citizens' group representing the community of Pointe St. Charles, demonstrated in front of the McGill School of Social Work where the Acting Deputy Director of the MUC Police was speaking. The Pointe Action Citizens' Council (PACC) want increased police patrols in their community.

Responding to charges of giving the PACC "the run-around" the Deputy Director, Chief Inspector Philip Young, said that this was not so.

PACC wanted more beat policemen in Pointe St. Charles in the hope that this would cut down crime. Young said he did not have any spare police because he was restricted in what he can do. He claimed that the union contracts forced them to put the beat man in the car when there is only one man in the car.

Young described the decline of the beat as cities got larger, and the proportion of police to people got smaller.

Young said that the only way he could give Pointe St. Charles more beat patrolmen would be

to take some men from another district. This would have to be justified to his superiors and the statistics show there is less crime there than in other places in the city. So Pointe St. Charles has a lower priority than other places.

Young has no spare men because of what he called "Olympic nonsense" which has drained away men from the force and that the security council's not hiring.

One of the problems facing modern police departments is what he called "enormous specialization." Some of the specialization is due to new crimes such as terrorism, white collar crime, and demonstrations. In the old days the Director of the force was under only the Mayor. However, now he is responsible to the Executive Commission of the City of Montreal and the budget is controlled by the Security Council. This means the force is unable to do its job.

Young's hope is that the force will be decentralized and the districts will be autonomous entities that can control themselves.

felt "were filthy bastards." Citing the Toronto Dominion, Bank of Montreal and the Royal Bank, he explained they might leave, but they could not take the money of Québécois with them.

But on the issue of dealing with foreign investment, Levesque was more vague. "There are two situations, illustrated by the examples of the asbestos and iron industries. Quebec is the world's largest producer of asbestos and we can afford to control this industry. But with iron ore, well, the world is made of it. We can't take over this area or the Americans will simply boycott, and buy elsewhere. Our policy here would be fiscal, using our control of the national budget."

New immigration laws to grant arbitrary powers

The Minister of Immigration, Robert Andras, said this week that certain suspected terrorists have entered the country in recent months and this could have been prevented earlier if they had had the powers of the new Temporary Security Act for Immigration passed last Thursday.

The bill was passed in Commons with little opposition. There reportedly was agreement between all parties not to interfere with passage of the bill, which will expire December 31, 1976, because Andras said he needed this power as part of government security precautions for this summer's Olympics.

The bill gives the Minister and his officials the power to expel or deport anybody who, in their opinion, could (emphasis added) engage in acts of violence. There is no appeal to the order of return and there will be no account given of why the decision was made. It applies only to visitors (including students on visas). People applying for visas from outside the country, Canadians, landed immigrants, and political refugees are not affected by the new bill.

Andras said in an interview recently there had been cases of persons entering Canada whom he did not want allowed in. However, under the previous law he had no power to do so. He emphasized that he did not have any information that would lead him to believe that these persons constituted any specific threat to the Olympic Games or to the Conference of the United Nations later this year.

"I don't want it thought that I have information and that I am worried about a specific plot. It is completely hypothetical right now, but it won't be so hypothetical if the situation

This article originally appeared in El Popular, a Spanish-language bi-weekly based in Toronto. The article was translated by the Felsty Press.

Another question dealt with the steps the PQ would take towards independence once in power. According to Levesque, he would go to Ottawa with a mandate to negotiate for Quebec nationhood. "It has happened before in independence situations."

More likely, he explained, "they will say: are you crazy? We were elected too." And there would be problems.

Levesque was questioned on the role of McGill in an independent Quebec. The University should survive, he said "but will have to integrate into society far more than it has. You must understand that McGill represents to Québécois a great colonial monument, with sex appeal not only to English Montrealers."

presents itself," said Andras, adding that he was referring to recent waves of world-wide terrorism.

Of the people that he preferred not allowed into the country, Andras said: "Many of this small number of people broke Canadian Immigration laws at the time they entered the country."

"One guy was in Canada for some time. We knew that he was a dangerous person, but we had no way of seizing him because he was a resident. But fortunately, or unfortunately for

him, he committed another crime and we were able to arrest him."

Andras said that a number of known terrorists, or persons with a history of violent crime, tried to enter the country with false passports which meant that immigration officials could "nail them."

Explaining the problems that existed with the old law, Andras said: "I could stop whomever declared themselves as a terrorist, or where there was a criminal history or

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around campus

Celebrate International Women's Day!

For working women throughout the world, March 8 symbolizes the struggle that takes place in every factory and community where working women can be found. It is a day on which working women express their solidarity in struggle against exploitation and oppression, for democratic rights and revolution.

The day was first celebrated in 1910, when Clara Zetkin, a leader of the German Social Democratic Party, proclaimed March 8 International Women's Day. It was in commemoration of militant strikes of women textile workers on March 8, 1857 and again in 1908. On these two days thousands of women in the needle trade and clothing industry staged demonstrations and marches in New York putting forward demands such as shorter work-days, better working conditions, better wages, abolition of child labour and the right to vote.

From the very beginning of Canada's history, starting with Indian and Inuit women, the women of Canada have suffered from exploitation and oppression. In the 17th century, 900 Frenchwomen, mostly from poor French families, braved a voyage to New France to marry young soldiers and ensure the future of New France. Many of these women died young from overwork and the strain of many pregnancies. Since the development of capitalism women have provided a source of cheap labour and a reserve work force.

But Canadian women have never stopped struggling. Through the 19th and 20th centuries increasing numbers of women have joined the fight for the right to vote, better working conditions, free abortion on demand, free daycare centres, equal pay for equal work, paid maternity leave and

other democratic rights.

Under capitalism working class women are the most exploited and oppressed half of the working class. They represent an important reserve of the proletarian revolution. In our society women suffer from a particular oppression. The source of this oppression is in the private ownership of the means of production. The complete emancipation of women can only occur with the abolition of private property and a socialist revolution.

In the anti-imperialist struggles of the third world women are also playing a leading role. Many heroic Vietnamese women, for example, fighting from the beginning, played a crucial role in the resistance of the Vietnamese people against foreign domination.

The women in the third world countries and their sisters under capitalism have learned that there is only one road to the real emancipation of women. This is the one that leads them to participate in the revolutionary battle of their people for liberation and socialism. Women in socialist China and Albania are building socialism and are already well on the road to complete liberation.

Tomorrow at 7:30 pm in Leacock 26 you can celebrate International Women's Day 1976. It is sponsored by the Afro-Asian Latin American Peoples' Solidarity Committee, the McGill Circle of the Canadian Communist League (M-L) and the Women's Collective Press.

There will be speakers from the sponsoring groups as well as the daycare movement in Montreal. A film called, MOTHER, (Pudovkin) based on the novel by Maxim Gorky will also be presented. All are welcome, Admission free.

Levesque...

continued from page 1

This movement has progressed from the 1966 provincial election in which patriotes received 6 to 7 percent of the popular vote until today when Levesque's PQ has garnered an estimated 40 percent of the French Québécois vote. "We will be going for power at the next election. And even if we don't get it, it will be so close that you will "see the writing on the wall."

Responding to questions about the future of Quebec after an election of the PQ, Levesque felt that one of the first moves would be to attack the banking institutions in Quebec which he

The Blues





by M.K.

Anyone wishing to exhibit photos should come to the Daily office or call Bob Bellini at 392-8955.

COMMENT

The people in the white coats

The Women's Collective Press has provided campus with a fascinating document entitled "Conference Self-criticism." In it the members of the WCP attempt to come to grips with what they feel went wrong with the Conference on Women in Political Action and Organizing which was held recently under their sponsorship.

The conference, which I did not attend myself, was reportedly the scene of acrimonious debate between those who hold the opinion that the Women's Movement should concentrate on eradicating sexism, and those who believe that only revolutionary change through class struggle will improve the lot of all women. Concentrating on sexism alone, they feel, works to the interest of the bourgeoisie at the expense of the working class.

Whether this is the case or not, two paragraphs in the self-criticism are worthy of special attention, for they state a view held widely by people of

opposing political views. This I dub the E Pluribus Unum Principle of Political Organizing.

"The audience we attracted," goes the self-criticism, "also reflects the mistakes we made. The most vocal element of the audience were the bourgeois feminists, who sought to control and disrupt the question and discussion periods."

"We drew these women because of our error in advertising our Conference as a 'women's conference,' rather than on the basis of the issues which were to be discussed. Again this was due to the unconscious bourgeois feminist tendencies within the WCP."

In other words, one reason the conference was not wholly successful was that the wrong type of people showed up. It would have been better, goes this line of reasoning, if only people who already agreed with each other were on hand.

The EPU Principle has many applications, all of them more

or less pernicious. The idea is to eliminate as irrelevant all sorts of nasty variables of the human variety when planning any sort of social action. In the United States this mode of operation has enjoyed huge success at the hands of white racists in both the South and the North. During the Vietnam War EPU was applied masterfully by the ruling elite. "I have all the facts," said the President, instantly reducing the entire country to a mass of ignoramuses.

Access to information is widely limited by the EPU Principle. Certain people are "dangerous," others "can be trusted." There is a law before the U.S. Senate right now which would make it criminal to publish all sorts of non-classified information, such as Congressional reports dealing with intelligence or military capability. In such cases, what we don't know could kill us. More importantly, however, what we don't know could be

used for blackmail purposes by those who do know. The granting of Emergency Powers, after all, is a particular phenomenon of democratic countries.

The Tonkin Gulf Resolution is a far cry from bourgeois feminism yet the issue raised inadvertently by the WCP has common ground with modern major governments. Inherent in all reinforcement is the tie that binds. By means of reinforcement a clever psychologist can teach a pigeon to play The Star Spangled Banner. To the extent that human beings resemble pigeons we too are reinforceable.

Reinforcement is a form of manipulation. Without the intervention of the psychologist the pigeon could never learn the Star Spangled Banner. In human society the manipulators reinforce conformity. It is interesting that dolphins who perversely refuse to do what they are told (for instance, they habitually fetch a green ball

when told to fetch a red one) are thought to be particularly intelligent. In humans this sort of behaviour is seen as imminent criminality.

The WCP ought not to fall into the trap of becoming manipulators in order to hold "orderly" conferences. The bourgeois feminists are just as much manipulated pigeons as the working class. Perhaps this is the real force of those "unconscious bourgeois feminist tendencies." There are many students who have never held a steady job yet feel oppressed. They cannot feel oppressed as workers, so why can't they feel oppressed as members of the bourgeoisie?

The world is divided along class lines, true, but it is also divided between the pigeons and the psychologists. Those who say that some pigeons are more equal than others had better put on their white coats.

—George Kopp

(“ ”)

"Quote-unquote" is a new Daily department devoted to miscellaneous essays on various subjects, serious, humorous, and in between.

Idi Amin's Lebensraum

Always ready to spring to the defence of justice when circumstances so beckon, Field Marshal Idi Amin of Uganda has once again flashed across the world canvas like a mad painter's paint brush. This time, crimes committed by the British imperialists a century ago have shaken him from his well deserved stupor.

The versatile Field Marshal, still blushing from the honorary medical degree presented by the University of East Africa at Kampala, has never been a man to let the wrongs of the world go unnoticed. He has recently alleged that areas which are now parts of neighbouring Kenya and Sudan historically belong to Uganda. How does he know, you wily query? Well, after studying several major works on this highly specialised topic, the Field Marshal has declared himself an "expert" at geography.

He may be an "expert" at geography, but how does this justify his claim that parts of Uganda have been cruelly severed from the Vaterland and joined to foreign African States? This connection is not so important. What is clear, however, is that a gross iniquity has been perpetrated. Ahmin's always busy mind has not neglected the gentle study of history and he realises that Britain had once been the chief in his part of the globe.

Keeping this in mind, he sat down one day in Kampala and started plotting...that is, reasoning. There was an awful lot to remember, firstly that all East Africa had at one time belonged to

Great Britain and secondly, that he was an "expert" at geography. After long hours spent in silent cogitation, he resolved that the British were responsible for the offence.

Why would the British have wanted to carve up Uganda and divvy it out to other more deserving colonies? Ahmin has not yet supplied an answer to this question, but then it is not really very important because it ignores the root issue, that territories sharing historic links with the great Ugandan mass must now share those links with alien cultures.

Perhaps a more potent question might ask what precisely comprises 'historic links with the great Ugandan mass'. A quick glance at our Penguin Dictionary of Politics under Uganda tells us that Uganda is itself a confederation of different tribal kingdoms. When the country received, for better or worse, internal self-government in 1962, it was then made up of "the Region of Buganda, and the Eastern, Western and Northern Regions." The article in the dictionary goes on to say that "Buganda and three of the four districts of the Western Region have native monarchs of their own and maintain a special relationship with the central Government."

Hence, we see that what is now called 'Uganda' is nothing more but a conglomeration of different regions each with its own culture and history. Before the European powers bickered and growled over who was going to get what in the "Dark Continent", each of

these tribal kingdoms survived independently of one another. Then the British came and all these different tribal kingdoms were crushed together to form...Uganda.

But Field Marshal Amin is civilized and does not choose to waste his precious time over this...tribal history. As President of the Organization of African Unity, he is much too busy passing judgements on the Smith Regime in Rhodesia or preaching to the Russians on Angola to give a hoot over such blatantly silly facts.

One must be careful when pondering on this paragon of wisdom not to judge too hastily. After all, he may have publicly announced that Kenya and the Sudan are administering parts of 'Holy Mother Uganda' resulting in diplomatic protests from both countries, but what does that mean?

Almost in the same breath he wryly added that Uganda would not do anything to re-acquire this long-lost territory. That all this unspecified land was now condemned in perpetuity to the yokes of the Sudanese and Kenyan exploiters is an accomplished fact which peace-loving Uganda will not interfere with. For Idi Amin is genuinely interested in peace and brotherhood, just so long as the brothers are malleable.

If this be the case, one wonders, then why bring it up to begin with? This is yet another unimportant and totally needless question. As the ultimate goal of philosophers is to seek that most elusive of virtues, Truth, so is Idi Amin of Uganda.

But such reasoning was difficult for the Kenyans to accept. The Kenyan President, Jomo Kenyatta, stated categorically that Kenyans would "shed blood" if necessary for their country. Uganda's vital link to the Indian Ocean through the Kenyan port of Mombassa has now been severed by Nairobi and armed patrols are now manning the frontier between the two countries.

Field Marshal Amin, however, has remained adamantly nonchalant. His comments have aroused the indignation of his neighbours, but he has fared through worse times. The brilliance of Idi Amin is the manner in which he is able to ignore established facts and charge ahead creating history as he goes along. How powerful that must feel.

Uganda, that land of different tribal kingdoms basking beneath the sun, stands today as a monument of steadfast unity. One never hears of the different regional monarchs demanding more independence from Kampala. Amin does not have to deal with obstreperous provinces constantly crying out for more federal aid. Uganda is a solid unit—93,981 square miles big where approximately nine million people are forced to live under the Field Marshal's rule. That all these people do live together in each of these separate and totally distinct regions is a legacy from the country's colonial past when British administrators found it easier to deal with one larger unit rather than several smaller ones. Amin is therefore correct in charging the British with the crime.

—Michael Lewis

today

Greenpeace Lecture:

This evening at 8 pm in Leacock 132 Dr. Patrick Moore, a noted Ecologist and the Vice-President of Greenpeace will be speaking on the dangers that extinction of isolated species may have on the entire Ecosystem. He is stopping off at McGill before continuing his journey to the Labrador ice packs with the Greenpeace anti-sealing campaign. Film of last summer's encounter with the Russian whalers will be shown. 75 cents admission will be used to support the Labrador expedition.

Economic Students Association:

Professor S. Ingerman of the department of Economics will start the speakers series with a talk entitled "A Critique of the Government's Anti-Inflation Policy", noon in L411.

Zimbabwe [Rhodesia] People's Struggle Meeting:

Speaker: Representative of the Zimbabwe African National Union in Canada. Sponsored by the Afro-Asian Latin American Peoples Solidarity Movement 7:30 pm. Union Rm 327.

YWCA Women's Centre:

"Myths and Facts Concerning Menopause and Hysterectomy" — A discussion series, 7 pm, and 8 pm the following three Thursday evenings. Animator: Gertrude Katz, feminist author and poet. Peggy Wray, R.N. will deal with the medical facts at the first meeting. For registration, call the YWCA Women's Centre, 866-9941, ext.44.

Graduate Photos:

The deadline for having your picture taken for Old McGill '76 is April 15. Photos may only be taken at Van Dyck and Meyers Studio, 1121 St. Catherine St. Information available at the Union Box Office or at the photographer.

Old McGill Staff meeting:

There will be a meeting of the Old McGill Staff in Union B-44-45 at 6 pm. Anyone interested in working on the yearbook is urged to attend regardless of experience. If you would like to work on the book but can't make it at these times, please call Michael at either 392-8990 or 342-2947 (evenings).

Old McGill Yearbook:

Now on sale at the Union Box Office. \$7.50 each. Further info available at the Union.

Islamic Studies and Polisci depts.:

"Arab Conceptions of Peace" a panel discussion by Professors Irwin Cotler, Ali Dessouki (U. of Cairo), Paul Noble and Blema Steinberg; chaired by Frank Kunz. 4 pm, Leacock Council Room 820. Also sponsored by Canadian Professors for Peace in the Middle East.

Arctic flick:

Sponsored by the Centre for Northern Studies and Research. "The Greenlanders"—Modern life on the ice-capped island, with introductory slides on the Greenland environment. 12:30 pm Room 45, Burnside Hall. Beat me bebbie eight to the bar: Jazz with Ernie Nelson and Odyssey in concert at the

Thomson House, 3650 McTavish, 8:30 pm. Sponsored by the PGSS as part of the Thursday Music Series. Members and guests free. Info — 392-5899.

Debating Union:

Debating practice today at 3 pm, Union B42, All welcome. Executive meeting at 4 pm, same place. Open to observers.

Music Faculty concerts:

Electronic Music lecture-demonstration. Joel Chadabe, composer-electronics; assisted by David Gibson, cellist. Pieces for cello, electronics and "dacy," Pollack Concert Hall 3 pm—free admission. Piano Ensemble Class of Elizabeth Dawson. Works by Faure, Bizet, Mozart, Ravel, Diabelli. Tom

Kenny's Wind Ensembles: Horn Quartet, Woodwind Quintet, Strathcona Music Bldg. Room C310 8 pm, free admission. McGill Fine Arts Brass, directed by Robert Gibson. Works by Jacob, Altemberg, Mozart, Bach, Saint-Saens, Schuller, Pollack Concert Hall, 8:30 pm—free admission.

MOC:

Tickets on sale today for the MOC Ski Trip this Sunday March 7, to Mont St. Sauveur. Tickets at Union Box Office Price: \$11.00 MOC members \$12.00 non-members. For info call Chris 849-0671.

Amnesty International:

Meeting; 7:30 pm Union Room 307. New members welcome.

Immigration...

continued from page 3

membership in a terrorist organization. But if he did not declare it there could be no conviction even if I had intelligence information that reported him as this type of person."

Under the immigration law in

effect before Thursday night, if the Minister and his officials felt that someone should not be allowed to enter the country, they had to obtain an order of deportation in which they had to state their reasons. But it created problems because this information came from sources of intelligence that the department preferred not be revealed, because the sources were then identified.

Andras said he was not happy to assume the arbitrary powers of the bill approved on Thursday, but said: "Included in a very democratic country like Canada, there comes a point where the State must be protected."



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Those interested in the rights of women in Quebec and Canadian law, as discussed by legal authorities, are invited to purchase the Special Issue of the **MCGILL LAW JOURNAL**, either by writing to Ronald Prehogan, McGill Law Journal, 3644 Peel St., or by purchasing a copy in the LAW FACULTY.

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